SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE CARSON FOOT-PRINTS.

The discussion over the supposed human foot-prints found in the sandstone in the yard of the Nevada State Prison at Carson has been renewed again. Dr. W. H. Harkness, who read a paper on the subject a year ago before the California Academy of Sciences, has just asserted his belief that the foot-prints were made by a race of big-footed men. This view of the tracks was, however, combated by Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale, in a paper read by him before the National Academy of Sciences last November. The supposed human foot-prints are in six series, each with alternate right and left tracks. The stride is from two and one-half to over three feet in extent. The individual foot-prints are from eighteen to twenty inches in length, and about eight inches wide. The distance between the line of right-hand and left-hand tracks, or the straddle, is eighteen to nineteen inches. The size of these foot-prints, says Professor Marsh, and especially the width between the right and left series, are strong evidence that they were not made by men, as has been so generally supposed. And he adds: A more probable explanation is that the impressions are the tracks of a large sloth, either Mylodon or Morotherium, remains of which have been found in essentially the same horizon. In support of this view it may be said that the foot-prints are almost exactly what these animals would make, if the hind feet covered the impressions of those in front. In size, in stride, and in width between the right and left series of "impressions, the foot-prints agree closely with what we should expect Mylodon or Morotherium to make. Since these views were expressed before the National Academy of Sciences, Professor Marsh has had an opportunity of examining photographs and casts of the foot-prints, and is confirmed in his opinion that the supposed human tracks were made by large edentates or toothless animals, to which the sloth and the armadillo belong. The important fact, says the Professor, has recently been determined that some THE CARSON FOOT-PRINTS.

BALEEN OR WHALEBONE.

BALEEN OR WHALEBONE.

In one group of whales, the Mystacocetes or whalebone whales, the lack of teeth is supplied by a remarkable structure known as baleen or whalebone. Baleen consists of a series of flattened, horny plates, several hundred in number, on each side of the palate, separated by a bare interval along the middle line. They are placed fransversely to the long axis of the palate, with very short spaces between them. Each plate or blade is somewhat triangular in form, with the base attached to the palate, and the apex hanging downward. The outer edge of the blade is hard and smooth, but the inner edge and apex fray out into long bristly fibres, so that the roof of the whale's mouth looks as if covered with hair, as described by Aristotle. The blades are longer near the middle of the series, and gradually diminish near the front and back of the mouth. They are supported and bound together for a certain distance from their base by a mass of less hardened epithelium, secreted by the surface of the palatal membrane or matrix of the whalebone in the interwediate substance? of Hunter, the "gum" of the whalers. The function of the whalebone is to strain the water from the small marine mollusks, crustaceans, or fish upon which the whales subsist. In feeding they fill the immense mouth with water containing shoals of these small creatures, and then, on their closing the jaws and raising the tengue, so as to diminish the cavity of the mouth, the water streams out through the narrow intervals between the hairy fringe of the whalebone blades, and escapes through the lips, leaving the living prey to be swallowed.

It is a remarkable fact, says Nature, first demonstrated by Geoffrey St. Hilaire, and since amply confirmed by Cuvier, Eschricht, Julin and others, that in the fotal state the whalebone whales have numerous minute calcified teeth lying in the dental groove of both upper and lower jaws. These teeth attain their fullest development about the middle of festal life, after which period they are absorbed, no t

MOVEMENTS OF THUNDERSTORMS. MOVEMENTS OF THUNDERSTORMS.

Thunderstorms have for the last four years been the subject of carried observation both in Bayaria and Wurtemberg, where the dangers which result from them, and still more from hail showers, make the farmer take a keen interest in the weather. The number of weather stations being found insufficient, the Meteorological Office proposed that people in all districts should undertake to send in regular reports immediately after each storm. For this purpose postal cards were issued, on which the exact time of first thunder and lightning observed; wind direction before, during, and after the storm; rain and hail periods, and further observations were to be stated. The appeal was readily responded to, and there are at present 279 regular observers who have been found prompt in dispatching their cards, which pass free of charge. which pass free of charge.

The statistics thus gained show that thunder.

The statistics thus gained show that thunderstorms principally arise in localities which favor local differences of temperature, so that certain places may be considered their breeding grounds. They affect most intensely the ridges between two local centres of barometric depression, and move in long, narrow fields, different points of which, even if far apart, being visited at exactly the same time. The atorms proceed in a direction vertical to the front of the field, independently of local winds. By far the greater number take place between 2 and 4 p. m., and between 1 and 3 a. m. It is somewhat strange that during the year 1882 both these maxims were delayed by about an hour. In one case sheet lightning was perceived at a distance of 150 miles. This system of observation was first introduced in Bavaria, but was soon adopted by Wurtemberg.

STORING WIND POWER.

A correspondent of The Scientific American suggests that the wind force now going to waste might be stored up in the form of compressed air and used as a steady source of power. Within an area of 40 by 150 feet, no larger than the flat top of many a store or manufacturing establishment, he says, it is entirely practicable to place thirty-two wind wheels, each twelve feet high by eight feet in diameter, and so arranged that each shall have full sweep of the wind from whatever quarter it may blow. The wheels would revolve on vertical axles—or horizontal if preferred—with fixed blades, one-half shielded and turning so as to suit the direction of the current. They would need no attendance, no brake, no check; let them spin with the utmost fury of a gale, or would need no attendance, no brake, no check; let them spin with the utmost fury of a gale, or lie still in a calm. Rapid motion could do no harm, and would only increase their efficiency; whenever they turned they would do work, when they lay still they would do nothing. Each wheel would drive an air-pump of size suited to its power, and each stroke of the piston would send its given quantity of air into the common reservoir provided. The reservoir becomes then a magazine of compressed, air whose energy is reported by the gauge, and is used by any of the means now so well known.

THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF OCTOBER.

THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF OCTOBER.

In May last the track of total eclipse of the sun was almost wholly an ocean-track, and it was consequently necessary to send expeditions to the mid-Pacific to obtain observations. The annular eclipse in October next is similarly circumstanced: excepting possibly one or two mere rocks in the Pacific, it will not be observed on land, elsewhere than on the island of Niphon, Japan. At the capitol, Tokio, the eclipse will not be annular. Annular eclipses, although interesting and rare occurrences, have, however, no special scientific value.

MEASURING THE INTENSITY OF LIGHT A new mode of measuring light was proposed at the last meeting of the Royal Society by Mr. Preece, the well-known electrician. The standard of reference is a small surface illuminated to a given inteneity, and the mode of sumparison is the light given by a small glow amp whose state of incandescence is raised or lowered by increasing or diminishing an electric current. The amount of illumination is measured by the amount of current flowing,

so that the number of amperes gives the degree of illumination. The standard surface is that illuminated by a British "candle" at 12.7 inches, and this is the same as that produced by the French "bec" at one metre distance. In this way sunlight, moonlight, twilight, fog and the amount of illumination in any part of a room or building, or that distributed over a street or area at any time of day or night, can be measured without any reference to the source of light or its distance from the point igh ted.

VALUABLE SOUTH AMERICAN TREES. VALUABLE SOUTH AMERICAN TREES.

Some investigations by M. Thanneur, says Engineering, show that South America is rich in woods for engineering purposes. The yandubay is exceedingly hard and durable; the couroupay is also very hard and rich in tannin. The quebracho is, however, more interesting than any, and grows abundantly in the forest of La Plata and Braxil. It resembles oak in the trunk, and is used for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, piles, and so on. It is heavier than water, its specific gravity varying be tween 1.203 and 1.333. Its color at first is reddish, like mahogany, but grows darker with time. Being rich in tannin, it is employed for tanning leather in Brazil, and has recently been introduced for that purpose into France. A mixture of one-third of powdered quebracho and two-thirds of ordinary tan gives good results. good results.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A Successful Mission.—According to some recent statements made in Paris the religious propaganda in Annam has been singularly successful. For ecclesiastical purposes the country is under two vicars apostolic—one having charge of the northern, the other of the southern division. In the former there are 34 French missionaries, 83 native priests, 362 catechists, and 155,000 converts. There are in this division 475 churches, three seminaries, with 342 students, and 504 schools or orphanages, with 6,010 children. In the southern section there are 73,483 converts, under 20 French and 55 native priests, and 161 catechists. These are provided with 271 churches, two seminaries, with 153 students, and five orphanages, containing 526 children. These numbers represent a vast success, when the frightful persecutions of twenty years ago are taken into account. The secret of much of the influence of the Catholic missionaries in the East is that they establish orphanages from the commencement, and crowd them with the little waifs and strays that abound in great Oriental cities. From their infancy these are then trained to be priests and catechists among their countrymen.

Universal Religion.—The Madras Mail, of

priests and catechists among their countrymen.

Universal Religion.—The Madras Mail, of India, does not believe that a belief in the universal eternal damnation of the heathen is a necessary incentive to missionary zeal. "It has often grieved us," it says, "to see the attitude of young ecclesiastical personages and others who ought to know better toward the sacred books and the national usages of non-Christian nations, as if they were so much rubbish to be shunted out of the way as speedily as possible. The growth of the comparative sciences—philology, mythology, religion, etc.—has tended to widen the thought of men and to create a more intelligent public opinion on the relation of 'man to man the world o'er.' The more the faiths of the world are known, and the deeper their doctrines are studied, the more will they throw light on the religious nature of man't he more will they be found to bear witness to him who is the Truth; the more will Christianity be seen to lie at the basis of all the religions of the past, and, therefore, the more imperative will be the claims of the world at large on the blessings of the Gospel. As a consequence, the wider will grow the vision of the Christian, and the more sympathetic is he bound to become in respect to the feelings of his fellows."

The Higher Criticism Dead.—The Ob-

Fraternal relations were happily established between the Anglican Synod of Huron and the General Assembly of Canada. The Episcopal Bishop, Dr. Hellmuth, came into the Assembly and made a warm-hearted and brotherly address. Some of the Presbyterian Bishops were sent over to the Synod with the salutations of the Assembly. The Presbyterian says that it was not much for either of these Christian Assemblies to do, but it has been found very difficult to do it in the past, and in some places it is still impossible.

The Bishop of Edinburgh will be among the The Bishop of Edinburgh will be among the visitors to the next General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which will take place in October. The Churchman says: "He will be welcome, not only as bringing with him new evidence of the affectionate kindness of the Church in Scotland toward the Church in America, but as representing a noble diocese which has not long ago given proof of its vitality in the erection of a noble cathedral.

A village in Connecticut, with a population of 800, has six churches of different denominations, each in competitive rivalry with the others. This is by no means an isolated case. In many places in the New-England States it is almost as bad, and there are scores of places in the newly-settled parts of the West where similar folly prevails.

The Primitive Christian and The Brethren at Work, the only two denominational papers of the Dunkards in this country, have been consolidated and will hereafter be published under the firm name of the "Brethren's Publishing Company," at Mount Morris, Ill.

The Rev. Dr. Ewer, of this city, says, in The Sunday Magazine, that the title "Protestant Episcopal Church" applied to the religious body of that name is as absurd as if Massachusetts should dub itself "The Anti-Mormon Guberna-

Under the head of "Sunday Services," a St. Louis paper recently had the following notice: "The Immaculate Conception Sodality nine will cross bats with the Christian Brothers' sec-ond nine, Sunday, at 2 p.m."

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

Dr. Egbert C. Smyth, of Andover, president-elect of Bowdoin College, is rightly the father of the "new-departure" movement in the Congregationalist body. Twenty years ace he made his instruction in Church history recoarkable at Andover by taking the young men back to the early fathers, and requiring them to read these witnesses to he truth in the original, and present their testimony in fresh translations of their own. In this way he corrected the narrowness of the prevalent New-England theology, and the men now most prominent in advocating a return larger affirmations of truths which have always characterized the Church's teachings in this country are in many cases those whose studies Professor sinyth directed into broader and deeper channels at the Andover Seminary.—[Churchman.

A friend who is familiar with the blacks at the South, writes us that the statement that "the colored people prefer to be in churches by themselves," is only half true. He adds that, so far as it is true, it is because they either shrink from the restraints of a pure and intelligent religion, such as that of the whites, or from the scorn or ill-concealed toleation of their white fellow-worshippers; and that, if sure of a cerdial welcome by the whites, they do not prefer to worship by themselves. We are giad to give publicity to his statement, although it is contradicted by that of every one else whom we re-

member to have heard speak of the matter. Is there not another reason which tends to separate white and black Christians into distinct churches? Do not the latter, even when assured of a cordial welcome by the whites, usually prefer an emotional, hortstory style of preaching which is very dear to them, but which disturbs, if it does not even amuse, the whites? Certainly it is so here at the North.—[Congregationalist.

North.—[Congregationalist.

The suggestion of Dr. Smyth to have sanctified common sense elected Pope for the better distribution of the ministry, it is thought might with special advantage be extended to the resulte churches in aid of securing a pastor. There are quite a number of churches in this State that propose to raise only four hundred or five hundred dollars satary for their minister, and yet in candidating for a pastor require the ability and grace of elecution they have observed in the lecturer who receives three hundred dollars for an evening lecture. Some of these churches have been known to candidate for mouths, hearing some dozen different ones, before being able to decide upon one to become acting pastor for the remainder of the yerr. The men they have heard have been sound, true, godly men, but for some little infelicity they are rejected, and thus they go sometimes year after year without the benefits of a regular pastorate. If this is not an ignoring of common sense and an indulgence in an inexcusable felly in matters of the most serious importance, it is difficult to tell what would constitute it. It is conduct that, if attempted to be applied to the business of a corporation by its agents, would be repudiated at once and the agents dismissed from service.—[Religious Herald.

THE ROCHESTER ROBIN.

A Rochester robin has built its nest on the main frame of an engine of the New-York Central Railroad. The engine runs daily between Rochester and De Witt, but the bird oc-cuples the nest.

A Rochester robin alighted one day On a bar or a brace of the wonderful thing That mills the swift miles like grain in its way, And flies like a bird, though it never takes wing.

And the Rochester robin said to herself, "What a place for a nest, so atrong and so warm As neat as a pin and as shiny as Colf, Up out of the danger, in out of the storm."

And her mate by the roadside struck up the old lay. He sang for the apple-tree blossoms to dance.

The girlish white blossoms in pink appliqué,

More fragrant and fair than the liles of France. The heart of the engine was cold as a cave,

The furnace door grim as the grate of a cell, And dumb as the church under Switzerland's wave, Like a tuitp of gold the glittering bell. Then the stoker swung wide the furusce's door,

Stirred up the duil fire, and the robins just said, Summer weather to-day !" Then rumble and roar Played the water's hot pulse in white clouds overhead I am sure it will rain," he sang to his mate,

"It thunders and lightens, but work right along, The house but half done and the season so late— How cloudy it grows !" So he kept up the song. And the twain fell to work, bore timbers of straw, And fibres of wool caught on thistic and thorn, And wrought them all in by the Lord's "higher law," With threads of the laces some maiden had worn.

Then clang awang the bell and the warble was hushed, And the crain sparks flow as if the storm tore
The small constellations aside and asunder,
While the engine along the steel parallels rushed.

The birds watched it all with innocent wonder"Who ever saw stars in the day-time before !" Then she cried, and he said, " The gale is so strong I think the whole world must be blowing away!"
She trusting replied, "Cannot last very long "
And kept on with her work far sweeter than play

To and fre, far and near, their flery world went, The cup of their loves brimming over with life, And the engineer stood at his window intent And watched the steel rails, the red-breast and wife,

the detective said. "It is unnatural. The lives of the worst criminals in the city prove as much. Did it ever occur to you that there is much less of what you call natural deprayity in country places than in the city ! People get to be bad because their surroundings are bad, because they cannot resist temptation, because their better instincts are taken away by evil influences. This because they cannot resist temptation, because their better instincts are taken away by evil influences. This boy here lives in a tenement-house. His mother is poor, and there is not much pleasure for him in the house. So he runs about in the street. If he lived in the country, as I did when I was a boy, he couldn't find much mischief away from home. Here he associates with all kinds of boys, and there is not much wickedness which a New-York genin does not know about. Every grog-shop which bears the sign 'pool for drinks' is a training-school for young theeves. The boys get heated with beer, and are fascinated with the game. They must have money to sajoy the sport, and drink leads them to steal it. This lad begas stealing from his poor mother first. She would not have him punished. I caught him picking pockets and sent him to the peritentiary. When he got out he robbed a money-drawer in a grocery. Last night be and his 'pais' broke the shutters of a cigar-store and carried off a small amount of the stock. After he cets out of prison again he may become a more expect hurgiar, but his mother will dee of a broken heart."

A sob, within the cell, sounded like an expression of assent. The officer noticed it, and turning away from the door he added in a lower tone: "It is the fault of the parents sometimes. If his home life had been made a little better and pleasanter he might have been a steady boy. His mother was always complaining and fretting in the house, before be began to steal, and since then she has tried to sheld him from the police, while she kept nagging him who they were alone. Boys are growing up to be sober, honest men in the worst tenement-houses in the city. You will find, as a rule, that they have been taugith by their parents to expect punishment for evil-doing and that they have amucement at home."

NEW-YORKERS ON STATEN ISLAND.

Staten Island as a summer resort has had a decided "boom" the present season. The two large ho-tels in New-Brighton, the Pavilien and the St. Mark's, each with rooms for between 200 and 300 guests, have been full since June and all the summer cottages have been occupied since early in the scason. Most of the sum-

mer guests are New-Yorkers.

Especially at the New-Brighton corner of the island and in the vicinity of the pretty grounds of the Cricket Club, are the evenings gay and lively. Dog-carts, T-carts, and carriages fill the handsome Lower Terrace, and the picturesque costumes of the lady lawn-tennis players, who have a part of the Cricket Grounds devoted to the

who have a part of the Cricket Grounds devoted to their sport, call out admiring comments from spectatora. Nearly every week full-less hops are given at the hotels. Bathing is little indulged in, owing to the aludge said in the Kills and bar, the product of the oil works on Conscible Hook and in its neighborhood, but boating and driving are generally enjoyed.

Among the residents of New York recently registered at the hotels are the following: G. S. Williams, president of the Chemical Bank, Commodore and Mrs. Dickerson, Judge Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. D. Coiden Murray, Mrs. Rooseveit Schuyler, T. H. Bresnan, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Sennek, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Harper, E. D. Whitney, Samuel Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Rakkesiy Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Fietcher, H. S. Paine, A. A. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bacon, Mrs. George B. Post and Beverly Robsson.

"His hair is gray, but not with years,

Nor grew it white
In a single night,
As men's have grown from sauden fears."—[Byron.
Newly arrived Yankee (sympathstically, to Sir Gorgius's pet flunky): "I guess, young man, you've seen a deat of trouble."—[Punch.

Some workmen, while putting up a sign at a Newport store, dropped two of the big letters, both H's on the pavement. A dozen Newporters immediately exclaimed, "How delightfully English."—[Philadelphia Newa.

HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS. THE BERRY SEASON DRAWING TO A CLOSE-FRUIT,

VEGETABLES, FISH AND MEATS. Nothing has been more noticeable in the great markets down town during the past week than the gradual disappearance of the various kinds of ber-ries from the stands of the fruiterers. There are no nore raspberries to be seen and the gooseberries have gone the way of the strawberries. A few weak and watery blackberries still linger, while some huckleberries that were held over by pickers until the supplies became scarce can still be obtained at 15 cenis a quart. The crop of berries this season, however, has been abundant, and large quantities of them were bought in Washington Market for preserving purposes. To supply the place of the lost berries there are coming plenty of peaches and apples. The finest peaches as yet are those from California, which are sold in Broadway fruit-stores California, which are sold in Broadway Intersects for \$1 50 a dozen. Of the commoner grades, useful for the table and for preserving, about fifty car-loads a day are coming from Maryland and the immense peach-orchards of Delaware. They are known to the trade as Troths, Yorks and Crawfords. Sold by the regulation peach-crate baskets they bring from 75 cents to \$2 50 a basket according to their quality. California Bartlett pears, some of them weighing one-third of a pound, probably the finest fruit of this description to be found in the world, are retailing at 75 cents a dozen, California plums at 40 cents a dozen, wild goose plums at 25 cents aquart, apricots at 40 cents

25 and 75 cents, and muskmelons 10 and 20 cents each.

To all appearances the stock of vegetables offered the housekeeper could not well be excelled for freshness and variety. The prices continue at reasonable figures. Green peas are bringing 50 cents a peck, green corn 15 cents a dozen, string beans 30 cents a peck, lima beans 70 cents a peck, tematoes 7 cents a quart, cauliflower 20 cents a head, and fine large heads of cabbage 2 cents each. Beets can be had for 2 cents a bunch, cucumbers 1 and 2 cents each, lettuce 3 cents a head, green peppers 10 cents a dozen, green okra 20 cents a hundred, garlie 10 cents a bunch, onlous 8 and 10 cents a quart, rhubarb 1 cent a bunch, and marrow squash 10 cents each. Carrots are worth only 2 cents a bunch, leeks 4 cents a bunch, Irish potatoes 25 cents a peck, sweet potatoes 75 cents a peck, red peppers 3 cents a bunch, spinach 20 cents a peck, water-cresses S cents a bunch, red cabbage 5 and 10 cents each, paraley 3 cents a bunch, horse-radish 12 cents a pound, coup celery 3 cents a bunch, Russian tur-

a quart, and summer apples at 25 and 75 cents a

peck. Delaware grapes can be had for 40 cents a pound, hot-house grapes \$1 25 a pound, Havana pineapples 15 and 30 cents each, pinon nuts 10 cents a pint, limes 8 and 15 cents a dozen, and ba-

nanas 30 and 50 cents a dozen. Watermelous are

and chiccory 3 cents a bunch.

With this, the last month of summer the season in which the law allows the sale of venison begins. Yesterday venison was offered at 30 cents a pound, and woodcock at \$150 a pair. Small birds are worth 50 cents, and reed birds 75 cents a dozen, stall-fed pigeons \$3, wild pigeons \$2 50, tame squabs \$2 75, wild squabs \$2 and English snipe \$2

nips 25 cents a peck, white turnips 2 cents a bunch

therefore, the more imperative will be the claims of the world at large on the leadings of the follows."

And the engineer stood at his winder intent and winder intent of the feelings of his fellows."

The Higher Criticism is dead; and this is the destroit of the run, because and properly in the lighter Criticism is dead; and this is the way in which it informs an expectant world of the fact: "An addied egg cannot be further spoiled; it is impossible to him, what is called the fact: "An addied egg cannot be further spoiled; it is impossible to him, what is called the fact: "An addied egg cannot be further and after Moses and got overwhelmed in the sea. It is a fact that the large of the properly and the critics who 'went for 'Moses a year or two ago, and thought they could prove that he did not write the critics who 'went for 'Moses a year or two ago, and thought they could prove that he did not write the critics who 'went for 'C moses are year or two ago, and thought they could prove that he did not write the critics will be a sea of the properly and the critics will be a sea of the critics wi There has been a liberal supply of both hard and

MENU. Green Corn Soup.

illed. Sauce Hollandalse. Cucumbers.

Soft Crabs. Fried.

Jelly. Potatoes in Cases. Green Peas.

Green Corn.

Lettines Mayonnalse.

Wine Jelly. Coffee Cream.

Fruit.

Coffee. Roast Duck. Jelly.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

STEWED TOMATOES.—Pour boiling water over six or eight large tomatoes to remove the skin, and then cut them into a saucepan. When they begin to boil pour away a little of the juice; add a small piece of butter, pepper, sait, and a very little sugar. Let them cook for about fifteen minutes, stirring in well the seasoning. Some add a few bread or cracker

SAUCE A L'INDIENNE (FOR FISH).—Make half a pint of white sauce, add a tableapoonful of curry powder, and some pickles chopped small, with a little of the vinegar.

Boston Baked Beans.—Pick over the beans, rejecting all imperfect ones; soak them over night; in the morning parboil them till the skins crack open, dip them from the kettle with a perforated skimmer into a glazed earthen pot, salt to taste. Put in the top of the pot a piece of fat salt pork with the rind scored, cover with water, put on a cover of dough or tin and bake in an oven not very hot, for six hours. If the oven is of brick they may be put in at night and remain till morning. Butter or suct may be used instead of pork. Sometimes a tablespoonful of molasses is put in when the salt is added.

RIZ A LA TURQUE.—Put into a saucepan six cupfuls of stock or broth in which you have previously dissolved a good allowance either of tomato paste. French tomato sauce, or the pulp of fresh tomatoes passed through a sieve, pepper and salt to taske. When it boils throw in, for every cupful of stock, half a cupful of fine rice well washed, and dried before the fire. Let the whole remain on the fire until the rice has absorbed all the stock, them melt a large tablespoonful of butter, and pour it over the rice. At the time of serving, and not before, stirlightly to separate the grains, but do this off the fire.

fire.

LEMON JELLY.—Half a box of gelatine soaked in half w pint of water; juice of five large lemons; two cupfuls of loaf-sugar, or sugar to taste; beaten white and shell of an egg; one and a half pints of booling water. Soak the griatine in the half pint of water half an hour. Rub several of the pieces of the sugar on the peel of the ismon, to soak the oil on the surface. Pour a pint and a half of boiling water on the seaked gelatine, and add lemon juice, sugar and egg; let it come to a boil, then set it at the side of the range a few moments; skim carefully and pass through the jelly-bag into moulds.

fully and pass through the jelly-bag into moulds.

Macaroni a L'Italienne.—Cut into smail, thin pieces two pounds of irosh, lean beef, shee a small onion, chop and then pound in a mortar quarter of a pound of iat bacon; fry the bacon and onion together, then add the beef and turn all frequently. When the beef becomes slightly colored, turn the whole contents of the frying-pan into a hot saucepan. Add a pint of boiling water, boil up for one minute, skim thoroughly, and sprinkle in a saitspoontul of salt and a little pepper, then simmer gently for two hours, skimming occasionally. Strain this gravy through a hair sieve, and when cold take off the fat. When ready to use make the gravy hot and mix with the fourth part of it a tablespoonful of tomato sance; then add by degrees the rest of the gravy, stir over a slow, clear fire and boil three minutes. Put in boiling salted water a haif pound of Naples macaroni; boil quickly twonty to twonty-five minutes, drain in a colander, which shake before the fire a minute or two to make the macaroni perfectly dry. Put the macaroni on a hot

dish, mixing through it two or three tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese, pour the hot gravy over it, mixing well; and serve with a dish of grated Parmesan. This is an excellent dish with which to begin dinner on days too not for smoking soup. The proportions may of course be varied to suit the number of persons served.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE August 11, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales.				Cioning Blds.		The same
	O'p'g.	H'g't.	Low't	Final.	Bid.	Auk'd	Shares Sold.
C., St. L. & P.,	10	10	10	10	35	14	125
C., St. L. & P.,	40	55 514	38 543	38	541.	54.50	7.401
		51-		50 %	60 % 88 % 66 %	50%	7.401 6,600
Can. South Central of N.J. Cent. Pac C. & O.1st pre Chic. & Alton.	24.14	84.9	821g 85%	834	8319	834	19,305 14,630
Cent. Pac	084	674	85%	25	66%	26	14,630
C. & O.lat pre	20	20		134	122	136	114
Chie. & Alton.	1244	125	134	1244	132	124%	9,820 2,000 16,415 720 1,500 400
Oo pref	141	144		12414		101%	2,000
Do. bref C. M. & St. P. Do. bref. C. St. P., M & O. C St. P., M & O.	1023	1023	100% 1174 42 401% 1214	1015 1175 425 1015 1215 120	101%	1183	16,415
De prof	42%	118	11772	4437	425	484	1.500
C.St. P., M &O.	102		101%	1010	1023	1022	400
G. B. & Q	1221	1224	1214	121 4	1214	122 121 64 1217 1074 323	3,800
C. C. C. & I Del, I. & W D. & H. Canal.	121	THE		120	120%	121	3,800 600 325 99,200 1,500
C. C. C. & I	1224	1223	121	1210.	12134	1217	69,200
Del. L. & W	107			1074	107	1074	1,500
D. & Kin G.	834	337	81 kg	1520	825, 70,	323	14,940
E. T. Va.&G	72	77	73	12134 1074 323 73	704		850
E.T. V.&G. prt	16	16	167	15%	154	61	200
D. & Rio G E. T. Va. & G. E. T. V. & G. pri Groso Bay	130	180	1291	1294	:125%	126	850 850 200 450
Lake Shere. Lake Shere. Lake Shere. Lake W. Long Island. Louis & Nash.	224	180	204	214	1254	1064	1,700 12,000 700
Lake Shere.	1064	1004	1000				12,000
L. E. & W	21	21	201	2019 78 4719	20% 78 47%	21977	200
Long Island	12	78	78 467 184	472	472	474	16,100 800 400 6,430
Man. Beach.	26	20 354 864	18%	100		22	800
Mem. & Char.	804	354	30 kg 83% 41 kg 21 %	30 % 85 % 61 % 21 %	35	80%	4 400
Mich. Ceu	864	864	83%	80%	411	80%	446
M. L.S. & W. DE	214	21%	213	213	214	22	100
M. de Ste Lance	49	49	40	48 234 904	48		6,430 100 200 6,325
M. & St. L.pr. M. K. & T. Mo. Pac.	247 964	247	20	23 4	234	25%	6,325
No. Pac	964	96%	940	954	95	16	16,400
Mob. & Ohio	121		140	13%	1214 1404 53	10	400 800 18,350
N. Y., S& W. p.	15	33	52	53 11519 919	53	Design.	800
N. Y Contrai	110%	1169		1164	115%	1154	18,350
NYC. & St.L.	97	10	94	20	84	20	200
Mo. Fac. Mob. & Ohio. N. Y. A& W. p N. C. & St. L. Y. Cestral. N. Y. A& S. L. W. Do pref. N. Y. & N. E. N. Y. C. & S. L. De pref. N. Y. & N. E. N. Y. & W. pref. Do ref. Do oref. Do oref. Do oref. Do oref. Do oref. Do oref.	20%		294		304	303	26,550
N. X Lakade W.	74	100	400 Y TO	74	271	76	100
N. Y. 4 N. E.	30% 74 21% 21%	21 3 21 3	214	214	21 20% 36% 42%	22	100 100 4,265 400
N. 1. U W.	21.	214	87	30	20%	37	400
hor. & W.pret.	1 45		42	427	424	427	10 040
NOL. PAC	854	85 71	85 81	85		12 T	40,588
Oregon Imp	86	85	86	85			100
		74	64	64	7	604	3,307
Ohto South	293	992	247				40,588 100 3,387 100 700
Ohio & Miss O. R. & N	134	184	184	184	186	137	
Ore trans	704	703	46	#74	614	W7 50	29,390
P. D. & K	137	184 703	1219	121 ₀	520	The second second	29,390 1,550 15,100 400 100 900 200
P.D. & K. Phil. & Read. P.P. Car Co. Rich. & Al.	1.024	198	1261	126	126	124	400
PICE A A			12619	1264	5	68	100
Rich & Dan	68	681	674	67 %	67	48	900
R. & W P	814	313	31			14 %	4 500
Rock, & Pitts	68 81 4 10 4 58	68 1 31 1 10 4 58	674	1446 5719 86 25	574 89	16.9	4,500
St. L. A. &T. H	58	98		107.49	10	60 92 25	
StLAATHpre	27	¥7	26	25	244	25	300
8. L. & S.F. Bri	464	40%	26 441 ₉ 80	44 19 80	44	4.5	300 300 400 100 1,800 13,610 29,200 6,600
Sti.48.F.letp	91 34	91	80	80	HU"	92	100
8t. P. & D	34	91 91 34 110	1084	100	1081		1.800
St. P. M. & M	110			200	273	28	18,610
Union Pag	90 y	201	Bas.		90° 18°	903	22,200
Wabash	20	34	18	184	185	10	8,600
Am. D. Tel	34	34	32	324	324	3249	140
Am. D. Tel	29	29	29	29	28	65 4	340
Amer. Cable	60	187	135	137	1384	1411	340 200 100
Bank & Mer	135	18	18	18	18	184	100
M. U. Tel	18	18	77	18	777	78	14,900

: Ex-divend. 10,000 US 4 la Coupon, 1891 GOVERNMENTS.

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

| M o Kau and T | 0.000 | 57% | Texas Pacific R G | 21.000 | 80 | 10.000 | 56 | 5 | 20.000 | 75 | 10.000 | 30 | 10.000 | 50 | 5 | 10.000 | 28 | 10.000 | 50 | 5 | 10.000 | 28 | 5 | 10.000 | 28 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 28 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5 | 10.000 | 5

ULOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 17 Waltist.

| Bid, Asked. | Bid. A | North. Pao pref. 83 | North. Pao pref. 83 | North. Cent. Rft. 55% | Cent. Cent. Rft 20

SATURDAY, Aug. 11-P. M. To-day's stock market was active, and sales of 550,847 shares were recorded. The market opened with a fair degree of steadiness, and in some instan ces the early transactions showed small improve-ments on last evening's final figures. But the improvement was met by a free supply of stocks, before which prices rapidly yielded. To-day's early market differed from the market of preceding days, in that the large speculative holders were sellers, and the "short" interest, such as it was, was the principal baying elements. There also was no little buying by the count, because heretofore, after such breaks as bave occurred in the last forty-eight hours, such buying has proved to be profitable. Those two intereststhe liquidation of " short" accounts and the speculative buying for future sales at small profits-were potent in making a sharp rally from the bottom prices. Yet with few exceptions this evening's last figures show material declines from yesterday's last prices. The Northern Pacific system and the Southwestern railways were specially weak, and they show heavy final declines, notwithstanding rallies of 1@2 per cent. The market closed feveral and unsettled.

Government bonds were quiet and barely steady, with the bids for the 4s and 412s off 1s per cent. Annexed are the closing quotations:

U.S. 4 9 1891, reg. 111 2 112 5 U.S. car 6s. 1895, 129 U.S. 4 9 1891, car. 112 2 113 5 U.S. car 6s. 1895, 129 U.S. 4 9 1891, car. 112 5 U.S. car 6s. 1895, 133 U.S. car 6s. 1895, 133 5 U.S. car 6s. 1895, 135 U.S. car 6s. 1895, 135 U.S. car 6s. 1895, 135 U.S. car 6s. 1895, The business in State bonds covered only sales of

Cennessee compromises at 43. There were no transactions in City bank stocks. Only a moderate amount of business was done in

railroad bonds, but prices generally were weak. Erie second consols were off 12 at 93, Canada South-

ern firsts were down % at 951s. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first 6s were 1s caster at 100 and West Shore and Buffalo first 5s after a decline to 73 were barely steady at 7319. Chesapeake and Obio firsts series B were & higher at 924. Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds fluctuated wildly: 55@54@5519 and ended at 53, and general mortgages were down 1 per cent at 80. Wabash general 6s sold at 6312@63, against 7014 the last previous sale. Deaver and Rio Grande consols were off 1 percent at 88, Texas and Pacific incomes declined from 5712 to 54, and firsts, Rio Grande division, were off 138 to 7434@75. Northern Pacitic firsts, after 1034, were sustained at 103. Oregon and Transcontinental firsts fell to 93.

The Sub-Treasury to-day gained on balance \$6,878, made up by a currency gain of \$85,683, less a com loss of \$28,805. The day's transactions covered: Receipts, \$765,674; payments, \$755,-796; currency balance, \$6,719,919; coin balance, \$117,631,879. Money on call to-day ruled at 2120 3 per cent until after 2:30 o'clock; after that a sharp demand and an absence of supply caused the rates to advance to 6 per cent, at which some \$500, -

The weekly bank statement of averages published to-day shows only insignificant changes in any of the items except an increase of \$1.535,600 in the net deposits, which increase is \$874,300 greater than the amount of increase which the other changes call for, and which excessive increase, in this instance, is more likely to be due to an irregularity in the working of the average system of making the statements, than to receipts of National bank notes from the interior. The gain in cash reserves is reported at \$471,200; but it is certain that the banks hold a smaller total reserve—special and legal-tenders—than they held a week ago. The result of the statement's figures is a gain to the surplus reserve of \$87,300, which leaves it at \$9,333,675.

The following are the comparative totals of the The weekly bank statement of averages pul

The following are the comparative totals of the statements of August 4 and August 11:

Aug. 4. Aug. 11. Differences. Special Special Special State Special Sp The following shows the relation between the otal reserve and the total deposit liabilities:

\$90,169,600 \$90,640,400 Inc. \$471,200 Total reserve Res've requir'd against dep... 928,225 81.307,125 Inc. 388,900 \$9,246,375 \$9,333,675 Inc.

Surplus..... \$9,246,375 \$9,333,675 Inc. \$97,304

The banks now hold in cash—specie and legaltenders—\$6,273,100 more than the sum hold a year
ago. The loans now are \$10,315,100 less than
then, and the deposits are \$3,086,900 more; so that
then, and the deposits are \$3,086,900 more; so that
the reserve required by the 25 per cent rule now
is \$771,725 greater than it was a year ago. And
the reserve now shows a surplus of \$9,333,475,
against a surplus of \$3,832,300 then, and the proportion of total reserve now is 27.87, against
26.19 per cent at the same date of 1832.
The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: For the day—Exchanges, \$99,640,485; bala
ances, \$3,970,828. For the week—Exchanges,
\$76,350,425; balances, \$28,484.427.
The customs receipts reported at Washington toay were \$706,319, and the internal revenue receipts
\$479,647. The United States Tressury received,
\$319,000 National bank notes for redemption, and
the receipts for the week were as follows:

1882, 1883,
1883, 1883,
1884, 1895, 1

Tetal. \$1,500,000 725,000

Tretal. \$1,500,000 \$1,955,000

The United States Treasury now holds \$357,573,4000 United States to secure National bank circulation; bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$467,100; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$230,600; National bank circulation outstanding — Currency notes, \$354,517,729; gold notes, \$747,474.

In London British consols were steady and unchanged at 99 15-16 for money and 1-16 lower as 100 1-16 for account. United States bonds are reported "unchanged." American railways were lower in response to yesterday's home markets, and prices opened generally under the equivalents of last evening's New York prices and later declined to still lower figures. The Bank of England gained £29,000, bullion on balance. At Paris, French Sper cents recovered to 80.30, and sight exchange of London was unchanged at 25.32 frames to the £.

Imports of merchandise at New-York:

For the week: 1881, 1892, 1882, 1883, 1893,

For the week \$8.859.661 \$8.118.858 \$7.672.315 Previously reported. 258,537,491 \$03,637,628 277,278.684 Total since Jan. 1.. \$267,397,152 \$312,756, 486 \$294,908,907

Total since Jan 1... \$7,230,640 \$41,871,060 \$8,698,09 Imports of specie at New-York: For the week....... 2472,297 216,867 2153,746 Previously reported. 20,635,274 2,203,208 7,718,622 Tetalsince Jan. 1. \$31,107,481 \$2,220,075 \$7,872,266

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

There was little more than a local character to the petroleum speculation to-day. Pricee were unset-tled but they fluctuated within narrow limits, reaching about the extreme figures both in the morning and the afternoon. The only news was a report from the new Porcupine No. 9 well, which was said to be flowing at the rate of only 300 barrels a day. The market near the close developed weakness and ended at \$1.08\(\frac{1}{2} \). The range of prices and the total dealings here to-day were as follows:

THE CHICAGO MARKETS: RECENT FAILURES CAUSE DEPRESSION—PROVISIONS

DECLINE IN PRICE. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! CHICAGO. Aug. 11.—The provision pit could not have been much more demoralised to-day without getting into a state of actual panic. It was supposed last night by everybody that the reopening of the First National Bank of Indianapolis would encourage helders and buyers of provisions, but all kinds of provisions opened lower and began straightway to decline, and never stopped until the closing bell was struck and the floor was cleared. Now all eyes are turned toward Chelanati, Louisville and St. Louis, where every product made from hogs is made and stored and owned. Thither this crowd is looking expecting disasters. "Did any large amount of Indianapolis pork product come on the market to-day!" was asked of Henry Warner, a provision

broker.

"No large amount of provisions came on the market to-day for anybody," was the reply. There was a report that the First National Bank had loaned to a syndicate that was "long" a good many millions of pounds of short ribs, and that the average to sell them had broken the market so badly that ribs had to be temporarily withdrawn. Forguson & Co., McHenry & Balding, and all the other concerns here McHenry & Halding, and all the other concerns here which have Indianapolis connections, denied that any selling out "had been done for their town. The bulk of the business for Indianapolis, they said, had been done by McGeoch, Everingham & Co. The banks may have by Motseoch, Everugham & Co. The banks may have become involved because of unfortunate "buil" specia-lations by their customers, but the "long" provisions had been sold a good while ago. What the banks held now were the "cats and dogs" and other unsulable secaries of these unfortunate operators. The packers there held property, but had not been compelled to sell it. A rumor from New-York that stocks were panicky, and that there was a failure at Philethat there was a failure at Phila-delphia, helped to diaquiet people. It is believed on all sides that Cinciunati. Louisville and St. believed on all sides that Chacinnati, Louisville and St. Louis have been as unfortunate in their produce speculations as Indianapolis, and prophecies are made on the floor, in the offices and on the alley that failures at Cincinnatior St. Louis will soon be announced. A good many have come to taink that there is a trial of endurance going on between "Phil" Armour and these South western cities. With the other goastp that is being repeated there is all the while heard something like this! "Phil' Armour will have nothing to do with provisions until Cincinnati and St. Louis are frozen out. If the provision bulls' in these cities have enough money to protect what they have and to buy what is offered thay may get out all right and get back their losses. If nes

protect what they have and to buy what is offered they may get out all right and get back their losses. If not armour will gobble their pork and, when he has prozen everybody clee out will advance the price."

August pork closed at \$12 30, September at \$12 35, and October at \$12 50. These figures were 40 or 50 cents under the closing price last night. Lard closed 15 \$20 cents per hundred lower; August at \$8 174 and September at \$8 20. August the stooged at \$6 574. September at \$8.20. August ribs stopped at \$6.57%. Wheat opened higher, but soon showed weakness. The Adams brokers appeared to be buying in some wheat. They are believed to have been "short," and their appearance on the buying side gave a temporary strength to the figures. The crowd was suspicious of the Kent and Walker syndicate, and sales by any one reg. resenting them caused a drop in the price. The shipments were small again, less than half the receipts, and the inspector's statement showed that more wheat came in than went out. The financial collapses over the country are overshedowing every other influence.

in than went out. The financial collapses over the cour in than went out. The financial collapses over the courtry are overshade-ving every other influsace. If there had been big ahipments instead of analones to day, it would have counted for nothing, in view of the discouraging rumors that were received from sea York. If all sorts of reports of damaged wheat can from all quarters, the confidence which was singless to he land to the completely returned. August wheat closed at \$1.034; September \$1.035. Angost corn closed at \$0.05. September at \$1.055. Angost corn closed at \$0.05. September at \$1.055. Angost corn closed at \$1.055. September at \$1.055

An evangelist mounted the platfor Kentucky meeting-house, and looking about for a meneu', he suddenly exclaimed. "Are you to die!" It was well that he was a very aprit was well also that the pulpit was sould the transposition says a Kentucky congregation responsive, but you must be very caraful was language you use when in its presses. "Best series"